

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1846.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 4871. 號五十七月二年九十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1879.

日五十月正年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGER, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, R. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 1, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE:—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BLAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS:—SAYLE & Co., Singapore, C. HEINZELN & Co., Manila.

CHINA:—Messrs A. A. DE MELO & Co., Swatow, CAMPBELL & Co., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow, REDDI & Co., Shanghai, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALKER, Yokohama, LAKE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, \$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
E. R. BRILLIANT, Esq. WILHELM REINERS, Esq.
H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.
H. HOPKINS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" 6 " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% " "

On Current Accounts at Rates which can be ascertained at this Office.

D. A. J. CROMBIE,

Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, November 23, 1878.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL, £2000,000.
RESERVE FUND, £150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in Hongkong grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

On Current Accounts, 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

FINE NEW FIGS, direct from Smyrna.

Brazil and Barcelona NUTS.

LETT'S DIARIES for 1879.

Central and Pin Fire CARTRIDGE CASES.

CLOTH and FELT GUN-WADS.

American PARLOUR and COOKING STOVES.

COAL SCUTTLES, new designs.

FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.

COCOA MATTING.

TAPESTRY CARPET.

DOOR MATS.

California LAMBSWOOL BLANKETS.

WHITNEY BLANKETS.

REP and other TABLE COVERS, Fancy Patterns.

TABLE LINEN, Fine TURKISH TOWELS.

LINEN SHEETING, PILLOW LINEN.

GREEN and MARONE REP.

FLANNEL SHIRTINGS.

FANCY FLANNEL for Gents' Suits.

NAVY BLUE SERGE.

CLOTH TROWER LENGTHS, Assorted Patterns.

ALBUMS, in great variety.

CRUMB BRUSHES and TRAYS.

CHUBB'S CASH and DEED BOXES.

VEYRON'S AUTOMATIC COFFEE MACHINES.

COFFEE ROASTERS, TREMBLING CALL BELLS.

IMPERIAL TRACING CLOTH.

DESSERT, DINNER and BREAKFAST SERVICES.

TABLE GLASSWARE, of every Description.

FOLDING CHAIRS.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES.

KELLY'S FAMOUS CUT TOBACCOES.

HOUSEHOLD STORES, of every Description.

CLARET in Casks, MALT, HOPS.

AUSTRIAN SODA, CANADIAN POTASH.

CARBOLIC ACID, CHLORIDE OF LIME, &c., &c., &c.

LAMBERT, ATKINSON & CO.

Hongkong, November 16, 1878.

Auctions.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on the Premises, on

SATURDAY,

the 22nd day of February, 1879, at Noon, if not previously sold by private contract, of which due notice will be given,—

THE ORIENTAL SUGAR REFINERY, situated on the Praya at Wanchai, now in complete working Order and capable of refining 500 piculs of raw sugar per day. The Property comprises all that valuable piece of ground situated at Wanchai, Hongkong, abutting on the North side on the Praya, and measuring thereon One Hundred and Sixty feet, on the South side on the Queen's Road, and measuring thereon Two Hundred feet, on the East side on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 42, and measuring thereon Five Hundred and Four feet, and on the West side on a close registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 64 A, and measuring thereon Three Hundred and Eighty-two feet, containing in the whole 86,200 square feet, or nearly two statute acres, all level ground, registered in the Land Office as Marine Lot No. 40, held for an unexpired term of 979 years from 1863, with the valuable Messuages and Buildings thereon, which were especially built for the purposes of a Sugar Refinery according to Weirich's Patent and other approved processes, with the valuable new Machinery, Plant, Fixtures and Fittings thereon. Also the sole right and benefit of the Patent for Refining Sugar by the Weirich Process, obtained from the Government of Hongkong by WILLIAM MCGREGOR SMITH for the term of Fourteen Years from the 28th day of May, 1874.

There is an abundant and unfailing supply of fresh water on the Premises, ample for refining over 2,000 piculs of Sugar daily.

The whole Property will be sold free from all charges and Incumbrances save the Crown Rent and Taxes, subject to the conditions of Sale, which can be inspected at the Office of the Undersigned.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to WILLIAM HENRY BEZRETON, Solicitor, No. 29 Queen's Road; Messrs SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON, Solicitors, Supreme Court House; and Messrs STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors, Club Chambers; or

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 6th day of Feb., 1879.

For Sale.

EX LATE ARRIVALS.

WOOLLEN SOCKS, DRAWERS and UNDERSHIRTS.

LETT'S DIARIES, LETT'S DIARIES.

RIDING WHIPS, BRIDLES and PONY HARNESS.

RUG STRAPS, YORK HAMS, CHIT BOOKS.

HORSE CLIPPERS, FILTERS, SILBER LAMPS.

French and English BOOTS and SHOES.

The New Patent LIFE VESTS.

PONY HARNESS, CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES.

SALAMANDERS for Heating Baths.

WORKS OF REFERENCE, California APPLES.

HAIR BRUSHES, BILLIARD CLOTHS.

COPYING PRESSES, CHERRY'S HATS.

SCARFS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES.

FOOD WARMERS, CIGARETTES.

CRICKET BATS, BALLS, GLOVES, &c.

PARTAGA'S HAVANA CIGARS.

BATH TOWELS, PAINT BOXES.

DAMASK for Table Cloths, STATIONERY.

PATENT WATER CLOSETS, POCKET BOOKS.

DOG COLLARS and CHAINS, TENNIS BALLS.

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, VALISES.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's DRESSING BAGS, Fitted.

AIR CUSHIONS, BILLIARD BALLS.

SHORT SNIDERS with SWORD BAYONETS.

BASS'S ALE.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled for FOSTER.

Bass in Bds., SACCONI'S SHERRIES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Hongkong, January 9, 1879.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

CHROMOS, OILGRAPHS,

GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE,

PIANO,

&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. S. LORING, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 25th February, 1879, at 2 p.m., at his Residence, United States Consulate, Arbuthnot Road,—

The whole of the ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:

English-made Mahogany Drawing-room Suite.

American-made Cabinets, with Glass Doors.

Blackwood Tables, Handsomely Carved.

Blackwood Carved Marble-top Tables.

Crystal Gasaliers, Gas Bracketes, Carpets, Hearth-rugs, Engravings, Oil Paintings, and Chromos.

American Bronzes, Statuettes, and Ornaments.

English-made Mahogany Dining-room Suite.

English-made Mahogany Telescope Dining Table.

American-made Oak Sideboard, Handsomely Carved.

American-made Walnut Dining-room Chairs.

Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, and Glassware.

American Plated-ware.

Double Brass Bedstead, Mahogany Cheval Glass with Marble-top Stands, Marble-top Toilet Table and Washstands, Lady's Wardrobe, American-made Walnut Wardrobe with Plate Glass Door.

Office Desks, Writing Tables, Book Shelves, Clocks, &c.

A COTTAGE PIANO, by JOHN BROADWOOD and Sons.

&c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 24th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 12, 1879. fe25

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CLUB LUSITANO, with the sanction of a majority of the Shareholders given in General Meeting.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 1st March, 1879, at 2 p.m., on the Premises,—

Lot 1.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, being portion of Inland Lot No. 125, measuring about 6,406 square feet, with a Frontage of 91 feet, more or less, on Elgin Terrace; and the MATERIALS of that portion of the Building known as the LUSITANO THEATRE, being upon the said Piece of Ground.

Lot 2.—The GAS SUNLIGHT, BRACKETS, PIPES, and other GAS FITTINGS, and SEATS in the said Theatre.

Conditions of Sale and Particulars of the Property may be obtained upon application at the Office of the Undersigned, where also a Plan of the Premises may be seen.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, February 12, 1879. mal

Intimations.

NAVAL CONTRACT, 1879-80.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be Received by the Undersigned, until Noon on TUESDAY, the 25th Instant, from Persons desirous of SUPPLYING the following ARTICLES for the use of H. M. Navy for the Year 1879-80, viz:—

BISCUIT, SORT BREAD, FRESH BEEF, FRESH VEGETABLES, TEA, RAISINS, RICE, SUGAR, WATER.

Printed Forms of Tenders and further particulars can be obtained at the Naval Storekeeper's Office.

The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

J. BREMNER,

Storekeeper.

H. M. Victualling Yard,

Hongkong, February 11, 1879. fe25

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at HALF PAST TWO o'clock in the Afternoon, on MONDAY, the 24th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1878.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

Intimations.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will Close for Public Business, at 12 o'clock Noon, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 17th, 18th and 19th Instants.

For the "Oriental Bank Corporation,"

D. A. J. CROMBIE, Acting Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, London and China,"

H. H. NELSON, Manager.

For the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,"

J. SOMERVILLE, Manager.

For the "Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,"

E. SCHWABLIN, Acting Agent.

For the "Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,"

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

For the "National Bank of India, Ltd.,"

R. H. SANDEMAN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 13, 1879. fe19

WANTED.

ABOUT 6 Tons of OREGON PINE PLANKS.

Apply to

Capt. HYDE,

S. S. Pernambuco.

Hongkong, February 13, 1879. fe16

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Tenth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th February next, at Three o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1878, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe23

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of February next, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.

Hongkong, January 30, 1879. fe23

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, on THURSDAY, the 20th Instant, at 11 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Agents, with a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1878.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879. fe20

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 20th Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879. fe20

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR YOKOHAMA & HIOGO.

The Steamship

Mails.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN,
COLOMBO, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT
SAID, NAPLES, AND
MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON SATURDAY, the 22nd February,
1879, at Noon, the Company's S.S.
YANGTSE, Commandant NOMEDEU,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for
the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.,
on the 21st February, 1879. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, February 13, 1879. fe23

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
PEKING will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 24th Instant, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama, and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On Through PASSAGES TO EUROPE,
a REDUCTION OF TWENTY PER
CENT from Regular Rates is granted to
OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY,
and MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL AND
CONSULAR SERVICES IN COMMISS-
ION.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., of 23rd Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 6 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 14, 1879. fe24

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. BELGIO will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on or about the 15th day of March, 1879, at
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 14th March. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PAS-
SAGE TICKETS.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, February 6, 1879. mr15

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 percent on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Peking, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places where Chinese frequent.
When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.
Hongkong, February 15, 1879.

To Let.

TO LET.

PORTION of a HOUSE, very suitable
for OFFICES and DWELLING, also
for a STORE, Queen's Road Central.
Possession 1st March next.

Apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, February 4, 1879.

TO LET.

IN the Houses on MARINE LOT 65,
formerly known as the Blue Houses,
situate on Praya East:—

FIRST FLOOR, No. 2, with possession
1st February.

HOUSE No. 4, Praya East, either the
whole House or in Flats, with possession
on the 1st April next.

Also,

A FRONT and BACK ROOM in the
DWELLING to the eastward of the Pier,
with part of its spacious Verandah. Imme-
diate Possession.

Also,

FIRST CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS,
attached to Blue Houses at Wanohai,
MARINE LOT 65.

Also,

A SPACIOUS TIMBER YARD, close
to the Wanohai Pier. Timber received on
Storage or the Yard Rented.

For further particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 16, 1878.

TO BE LET.

TWO Excellent STONE-FLOORED
GODOWNS, on Marine Lot No. 10,
Praya Central.

Apply to
TURNER & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1878.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and GO-
DOWNS, Nos. 54 and 60,
Praya Central.

Apply to
WO HANG,

Nos. 6 and 7, Praya West.

Hongkong, January 2, 1879.

For Sale.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT. Parts I.
and II., A to M, with Introduction. Royal
8vo, pp. 404.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL,
Ph.D. Tubingen.

Price: FIVE DOLLARS, or TWO DOLLARS
AND A HALF per Part.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD
& Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs
KEAT & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, March 1, 1878.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST,
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents in Hongkong for the above-
named Company, are prepared to Grant
Policies against FIRE on Buildings and
on Goods to the extent of \$50,000, at the
usual Rates, subject to an immediate Dis-
count of 20 per cent.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, August 13, 1878

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELOCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to
grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

BERLIN COLOGNE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
BERLIN.

Guarantee Funds of the
Company's Reinsurers, M. 100,000,000
Shareholders' Capital, " 8,000,000
Premiums and Interests " 5,167,643
for 1877, " 1,606,122
Reserves, " 1,606,122
Makes a Grand Total of... M. 112,823,763
Capital Insured end of 1877, M. 1,924,507,681

THE Undersigned having been Appoint-
ed AGENTS GENERAL for the
above Company, are prepared to grant
Insurances to the extent of \$50,000 on
First-class Risks at Current Rates.

GROSSMANN & Co.,
Agents General.

Hongkong, January, 1879. fe16

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STEELING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of
Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms
and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF
MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

Capital of the Company £1,000,000 Sterling
of which is paid up £ 100,000
Reserve Fund upwards of £ 120,000
Annual Income £ 250,000

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
Marine Department.
Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.
Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.
In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit,
are distributed annually to Contributors
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLEE SMITH,
General Agent,

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

Notices of Firms.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

FROM Date Mr G. DE CHAMPEAUX
Assumes the Management of the
Company's Agency at this Port.

L. HENNEQUIN,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, February 13, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of
Mr WALTER SCOTT FITZ, in our
Firm in Hongkong and China, CEASED on
the 31st December last.

Mr CHARLES VINCENT SMITH is
admitted a Partner from this Date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879. jyl

NOTICE.

I HAVE admitted Captain EDWARD
BURNIE to an Interest in my Busi-
ness of MARINE SURVEYOR.

R. H. CAIRNS.

Club Chambers,
Hongkong, February 6, 1879. mal

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT BERNHARD has This
Day CEASED to be a Partner in our
Business.

HEINEMANN & Co.,
Ship Brokers.

Hongkong, January 17, 1879. fe17

NOTICE.

MR. EZEKIEL ABRAHAM SOLO-
MON has been admitted a Partner
in our Firm at this Port and in China,
from 1st January, 1879.

E. D. SASSOON & Co.

Hongkong, January 24, 1879. fe24

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day ESTABLISHED myself as
a COMMISSION MERCHANT, &c.,
at No. 2, Queen's Road, under the Style of
"J. G. SMITH & Co."

J. GRANT SMITH.

Hongkong, January 1, 1879.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the
Undersigned in the Chinese Mail,
華字日報 (Wah Tse Yat Po),
CEASED from the 1st August, 1877, but
Debts prior to that Date will be received
and paid by him.

CHUN AYIN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

NOTICE.

IN Reference to the above, the Under-
signed has LEASED the Chinese Mail
from the 1st August, 1877, and has engaged
the services of Mr LEONG YOK CHUN,
an Translator and General Manager of the
newspaper, which under its new régime
will be found to be, as hitherto, an ex-
cellent medium for advertising; especially
as the Manager is able to devote his whole
attention to the conduct of the Newspaper.

KONG CHIM,

Lessee of the Hongkong Chinese Mail.

Hongkong, April 6, 1878.

Intimations.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI
during the Summer Months, leaving
HONGKONG on the 1st of April next.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

HUTCHINGS

begs to announce to the Community
of Hongkong that he will be able to supply
BEEF, MUTTON, &c.,
from 1st October, and trusts that they may
grant him their support.

SHOP—WELLINGTON STREET, opposite
the Cathedral.

Hongkong, September 20, 1878.

Volume Seventh of the
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

No. 3.—Vol. VII.

OF THE

"CHINA REVIEW"

CONTAINS—

Jottings from the Book of Rites.
Geographical Notes on the Province of
Kiangsi.
Ethnological Sketches from the Dawn of
History.
Coins of the "Ta-Tsing" Dynasty.
The Critical Disquisitions of Wang Ch'ung.
The Ballads of the Shi-king.
Translations of Chinese school-books.
Tonic and Vocal Modification in the
Fochow Dialect.
Legislation and Law in Ancient China.
A Plea for "Fan-k'wai."
Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
Taxes on Industries in Canton.
A Bit of Folk-lore about Candles,
Lamps and Fire.
Legends on Chinese Porcelain.
Tame Birds.
To make a Tai (Antithesis).
"Respect This."
The Army of Kwangtung.
Gutta Serena in China.
Chinese Dialects.
"Confucius Losing a Horse in the
Desert."
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, January 27, 1879.

Intimations.

MOORE & Co.,
"VARIETY STORE,"
NEWS AGENTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

No. 42, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, September 10, 1878.

TAKASHIMA COAL.

THE Undersigned are prepared to De-
liver the above COAL, ex Godown,
in quantities to suit Purchasers.

LINSTEAD & Co.

Hongkong, February 1, 1879. mal

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the RATE of 3%
or \$2.25 per SHARE, declared at
the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Share-
holders held This Day, will be Payable at
the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on and after FRIDAY Next,
the 31st Instant.

Shareholders are requested to apply at
the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 29, 1879.

HONGKONG WHARF & GODOWNS
STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED on STORAGE at
Moderate Rates, in FIRST-CLASS
GODOWNS, under European supervision,
and VESSELS Discharged alongside the
WHARF, on favorable Terms, with quick
despatch.

MEYER & Co.,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, November 29, 1878. my29

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st of OCTOBER,
DR. EASTLAKE will receive his
PATIENTS at his new DENTAL ROOMS,
No. 50, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, over the
MEDICAL HALL.

Hongkong, September 23, 1878.

THE FOLKLORE OF CHINA;
BY
N. B. DENNY, Ph.D.

THE following are selected from nume-
rous notices which have appeared in
the London, Continental and Eastern
papers:—

Dr. Denny has done good service in
bringing together and presenting in read-
able form the hitherto scattered contribu-
tions to Chinese Folklore.—Times

Intimations.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES.

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS, IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table
delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars
they should invariably be destroyed when empty.
Goods should always be examined upon delivery,
to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior
brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell
on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles,
Jars and Tins.CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
80, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.THE GREATEST
WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS

Long experience has proved these famous remedies to be
most effectual in curing either the dangerous maladies or
the slighter complaints which are more particularly in-
cidental to the life of a miner, or to those living in the
tunnels.

Occasional doses of these Pills will guard the system
against those evils which so often beset the human race,
viz.—coughs, colds, and all disorders of the liver and
stomach—the frequent forerunners of fever, dysentery,
diarrhoea, and cholera.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

It is the most effectual remedy for old sores, wounds,
ulcers, rheumatism, and all skin diseases; in fact, when
used according to the printed directions, it never fails to
cure alike, deep and superficial ulcers, and all other
diseases which may be obtained from all respectable
Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the civilized
world, with directions for use in almost every language.

They are prepared only at the Proprietor, Thomas
Holloway, 525, Old Street, London.
Beware of counterfeits that may emanate from the
United States.

20ap78 1w 1f

"HIGHEST AWARD & PRIZE MEDAL PHILADELPHIA
EXHIBITION, 1876."

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES REMAINING
CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS,
6D., 1S., 2S. AND 4S. EACH.

OAKKEYS

INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
THE KNIFE. OAKKEYS' WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKKEYS

SILVERSMITHS SOAP

(NON-MERCURIAL).
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 6D. EACH.

OAKKEYS

WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

IN SOLID BLOCKS—10, 20, & 40, EACH, & 1S. BOXES.

JOHN OAKKEY & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE
BOARDS, SILVERSMITHS SOAP, &c. &c. &c.
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

20ap78 1w 52t 20ap78

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1879) the Chinese
Mail will be issued partly instead of the
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.
The charges for advertisements are now
estimated to those of the China Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the China Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisers.
The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Ben Fran-
cisco and Australia.

Intimations.

CLIMATIC DEBILITY
THE WEAK MADE STRONG.

NEWMAN'S EXTRACT OF MALT.
Prepared from the finest Kentish Malt,
being non-fermented and free from Spirit,
as certified by Dr. Hassall and other
Analytical Chemists.

It is strongly recommended by the faculty,
and extensively used in the principal Hos-
pitals, being particularly valuable in all
cases of Constitutional and Climatic Debility,
as well as being a most agreeable and efficient
substitute for Cod Liver Oil. It is also very
strongly recommended to be taken instead
of Wine or Beer between meals, being
especially beneficial in tropical climates as it
imparts immediate strength, assists diges-
tion, and produces appetite, and it may be
freely taken by total abstainers without any
misgivings as to its exciting or intoxicating
effects.

Copies of the Original Testimonials from
Physicians and the Public can be forwarded
upon application to the Manufacturer.
Sold by all Chemists, and by the Manu-
facturer, G. H. NEWMAN, Dagmar House,
East Margate.

Local Agents for China: Messrs. WATSON
& Co., Hongkong Dispensary.
4ja79 1w 1f

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
which he regretted had been sworn to.
Eminent Hospital Physicians of London
stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pre-
scribe it largely, and mean no other than
Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.
The public, therefore, are cautioned
against using any other than
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL USES AND ACTION.
This invaluable remedy produces quiet,
refreshing sleep, calms the
system, restores the deranged functions,
and stimulates healthy action of the se-
cretions of the body, without creating any
of those unpleasant results attending the use
of opium. Old and young may take it at all
hours and times when requisite. Thou-
sands of persons testify to its marvellous
good effects and wonderful cures, while
medical men extol its virtues most exten-
sively.

CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profes-
sion to be the most wonderful and valuable
remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for
coughs, consumption, bronchitis, asthma,
CHLORODYNE effectually checks and ar-
rests those too often fatal diseases—
diphtheria, fever, croup, ague.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in diar-
rhoea, and is the only specific in cholera
and dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all
attacks of epilepsy, hysteria, palpitations
and spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in
neuralgia, rheumatism, gout, cancer, tooth-
ache, meningitis, &c.
EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
Davenport that he had received informa-
tion to the effect that the only remedy of
any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne—
See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspec-
tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
months' severe suffering, and when other
remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India,
reports (December 1866) that in nearly
every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS
BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered,
the patient recovered.

Extract from the General Board of
Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera.
—"So strongly are we convinced of the
immense value of this remedy, that we
cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of
adopting it in all cases."

See leading article, Pharmaceutical Jour-
nal, August 1, 1869, which states that Dr.
J. Collis Browne was the Inventor of Chloro-
dyne; that it is always right to use his
preparation when Chlorodyne is ordered.

CAUTION.—None genuine without the
words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the
Government Stamp. Overwhelming medical
testimony accompanies each bottle.

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d.,
and 1lb.

4jan79 1w 28t 4july79

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from
the Daily China Mail, is published
twice a month on the morning of the
English Mail's departure, and is a re-
cord of each fortnight's current history
of events in China and Japan, con-
tributed in original reports and collated
from the journals published at the various
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,
Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage
paid 80 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage
paid \$13 50.)

Orders should be sent to Geo. Murray
Bain, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham
Street, not later than the evening before the
departure of the English Mail steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily
China Mail.

4jan79 1w 28t 4july79

Intimations.

"INVINCIBLE"

THE
LIGHTEST CHEAPEST SIMPLEST, AND MOST
ECONOMICAL
CENTRIFUGAL PUMP
IN THE WORLD.
REQUIRES NO FOOT VALVES.
NEVER GETS STOPPED UP.
REQUIRES NO BENDS.

For full Particulars apply to
JOHN & HENRY GWYNNE,
ENGINEERS,
69, CANNON STREET & HAMMERSMITH IRON WORKS,
LONDON.

Catalogues may be had on application to the Office of this Paper.

28dec78 1w 1f

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
thus,

which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
&c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

14dec78 1w 52t 14dec79

THE BEST REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

TRADE **NORTON'S** MARK.

CAMOMILE PILLS are confidently recommended as a simple Remedy for Indigestion, which is
the cause of nearly all the diseases to which we are subject, being a medicine so uniformly grateful
and beneficial, that it is with justice called the "Natural Strengthening of the Human Stomach."
"Norton's Pills" act as a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; are mild in their operation, safe
under any circumstances, and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits to be
derived from their use, as they have been a never-failing Family Friend for upwards of 45 years.
Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 1lb. each, by all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

CAUTION.
Be sure and ask for "NORTON'S PILLS" and do not be persuaded to purchase an imitation.

J. W. BENSON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER
TO THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY,
And by Special Appointments to
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, H. I. M. THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA,
THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN,
AND TO SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.

BENSON'S Watches, of every Description, suitable for all climates, from 22 to 200 guineas. Chronographs, Chronometers, Keyless Levers, Presentation, Repeater, Railway Guards', Soldiers', and Workmen's Watches of Extra Strength.

Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Buyers are specially invited, before sending
their orders elsewhere, to obtain from the manufacturer the Illustrated Catalogues of
Watches, Clocks, Chains, Jewellery, Silver, and Electro-plate, which are sent post free,
as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock
in the world.

Orders should be sent direct to the Manufacturer, Ludgate Hill.

BENSON'S PATENT for TURRET CLOCKS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, PLATE, and JEWELLERY
sent Post Free. Watches sent safe by Post to all parts of the World.

Steam Factory and City Show Rooms—
LUDGATE HILL, LONDON.
West-End Establishment—
25, OLD BOND STREET.
Established 1749.

50c78 1w 52t 50c79

DINNEFORD'S

THE SAFEST MILD
APERIENT FOR DELICATE
CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES,
CHILDREN AND INFANTS,
AND FOR REGULAR USE
IN WARM CLIMATES.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID
MAGNESIA.**
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout
the World.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists
London,
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

30mar78 1w 52t 30mar79

SAVORY PANCREATIC EMULSION MEDICINAL MOORES FOOD

IN CONSUMPTION
AND
WASTING DISEASES.
IMPROVES THE APPETITE,
AND INCREASES STRENGTH
AND WEIGHT.
Bottles 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s.

SUPPLIED TO THE
ROYAL NURSERIES.
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE,
CONTAINS
THE HIGHEST AMOUNT OF
NOURISHMENT IN THE
MOST CONVENIENT FORM.
In Tins 1s., 2s., 3s., and 4s.

FOR
BRONCHITIS, &c.
IN CIGARETTES, CIGARS, AND
PASTILLES.
FOR INHALATION.
Bottles 3s. 6d. to 15s.
Preparation of the Plant
for Smoking.
In Tins 1s. 6d. to 15s.

143, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,
11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
LONDON.

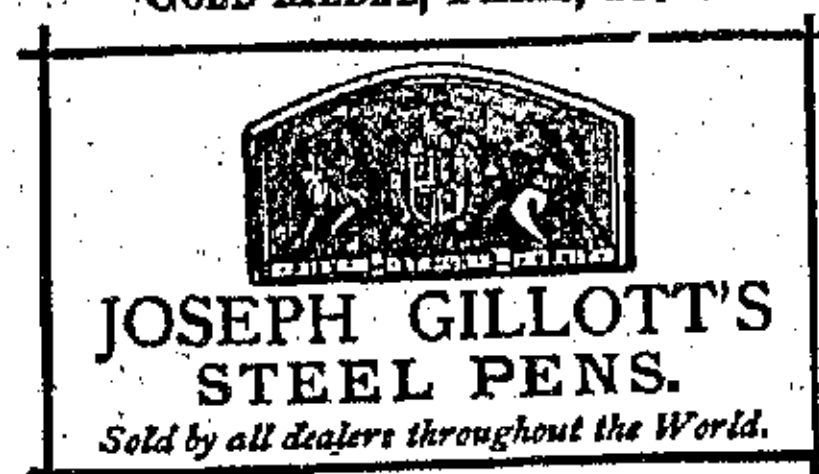
THE Colonial Press supplied with New-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
Papers, Correspondence, Letters, and any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.
Colonial Newspapers received at the office
are regularly filed for the inspection of
Advertisers and the Public.

4jan79 1w 52t 4july79

Intimations.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.



KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,

COUGHS,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS.

ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM.

Composed of the purest articles. These
Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleter-
ious drug, therefore the most delicate can
take them with perfect confidence. Their
beneficial effect is speedy and certain. The
old unfailing family remedy is daily recom-
mended by the most eminent Physicians.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

July 25th, 1877.

22, Cold Harbour Lane, London.

Sir,—Your Lozenges are excellent, and

their beneficial effects most reliable. I

strongly recommend them in cases of Cough

and Asthma. You are at liberty to state

this as my opinion, formed from many

years experience.

J. BRINGLOE, M.R.C.S.L., L.S.A., L.M.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir, having tried your Lozenges

in India, I have much pleasure in testifying

to their beneficial effects in cases of In-

cipient Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial

Affections. I have prescribed them largely,

with the best results.

W. B. G.—Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are sold by

all Chemists, in bottles, each having the

words "Keating's Cough Lozenges"

engraved on the government stamp.

KEATING'S HON RONS OR WORM
TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
appearance and taste, furnishing a most
agreeable method of administering the only
certain remedy for INTESTINAL OR THREAD
WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild
preparation, and is especially adapted for
Children.—SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHE-
MISTS.

Proprietor, T. OMAS KEATING, London,
Export Chemist and Druggist.

50c78 1w 31mr79

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. Atkinson's

ESS; WHITE ROSE—WOOD VIOLET

—and STEPHANOTIS; EAU DE

COLOGNE—LAVENDER

WATER.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
CORONA, LIMA, PHILADELPHIA.
Paris 1878, only Gold Medal for English
Perfumery.

Sold by all first-class dealers throughout
the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
—A White Rose on a Golden Lyre.

18may78 1

Mr. Andrew Wind,

NEWS AGENT, &c.

138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Ad-

vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,

Overland China Mail, and China Review.

PRICE \$6.

THE TREATY PORTS

OF

China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF
THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PE-
KING, YEDU, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE ME-
CUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS,
AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 23 MAPS and PLANS,
by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and
CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B.
DENNIS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRUBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$8, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed
descriptions of important SITES and MONU-
MENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general
TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY
and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its
neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES
and minute details respecting the rise and
progress and social characteristics of the
several foreign settlements. To these par-
ticulars are added summaries and statistics of
the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from
official returns, together with statements
concerning COINAGE, CURRENCY, and Ex-
change, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION,
DISTANCES, and rates of FREIGHT MONEY.
Hints, and recommendations to travellers,
of proceeding to the less frequented settle-
ments are also included, combined with
notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode
of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particu-
lars, the Section devoted to Hongkong
contains an historical sketch forming a
chronological index of the chief events
which occupied public attention between
1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS,
Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the
PASSING of IMPORTANT ORDINANCES, the
ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT
RESIDENTS, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS,
FIRES and CRIMINAL TRIALS, ADDRESSES
and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the
various steam companies' lines. It also
includes a CALENDAR of over 440 works
published in the English language upon
China and Japan, while a copious INDEX
at the end of the work affords a ready
means of reference to the reader.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

The paper is now issued every
day. The subscription is fixed at Four
Dollars per annum delivered in Hong-
kong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents in-
cluding postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever
issued under purely native direction. The
editorial department is conducted by
Mr. Chun Ayn, whose experience and
competence have already been most fully
demonstrated. The chief support of the
paper is of course derived from the native
community, amongst whom also are to be
found the guarantors and security
necessary to place it on a business and
legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimate
upon the most reliable information from
the various Ports in China and Japan,
from Australia, California, Singapore,
Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented
by the Chinese, consider themselves
justified in guaranteeing an ultimate
circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000
copies.

The advantages offered to adver-
tisers are therefore unusually great, and
the foreign community generally will find
it to their interest to avail themselves of
them.

The field open to a paper of this descrip-
tion—conducted by native efforts, but
progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—
is almost limitless. On the one hand
commands Chinese belief and interest,
while on the other deserves every ad-
vice that can be given to it by foreigners.
Like English journals it contains Editorials
with Local, Shipping, and Commercial
News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the
above may be sent to

Geo. Murray Bain,
China Mail Office.

4jan79 1w 52t 4july79

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the dis-
continuance of Notes & Queries on
China and Japan, has induced the publish-
ers of this journal to issue a publication
similar in object and style, but slightly
modified in certain details.

leaves Yokohama on Tuesday next (18th), at daylight.

We have been requested to state that the Civilian Athletic Sports are fixed to take place on Saturday the 1st March. It is hoped that this will allow of the officers of the incoming and outgoing regiments taking part in them.

A MAN was charged before Mr. Francis today, with having committed a public nuisance in the case of his Workshop said that keeping a stall in the street was not hawking. This is so, but we fear that there are hundreds of men who have been fined or imprisoned for such an offence.

We are desired to state that the sittings of the Court in Criminal Sessions for February (which commence on Tuesday next) will be adjourned until Thursday following at 10 o'clock a.m. The Jurors need not attend on Tuesday, but must be in attendance on and after Thursday next. All persons bound over to attend these sessions will not be called on Tuesday, but will be called on their recognizances on and after Thursday next.

THE S. S. *Perusia* which will long be remembered in connection with the attempt to establish coole emigration to Peru, left this day for Saigon, after a long period of idleness. We believe that this fine steamer will return here with a cargo of rice; and that she will probably run under British colours again shortly. There has been some talk of her being employed in the coole emigration trade to the West Indies, but as yet this is very uncertain.

Messrs. Vogel & Co. removed some few days ago to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Olyphant & Co. We shall not be surprised to see their old premises share the same fate as those lately vacated by the Messageries Maritimes Co., and be pulled down to make room for Chinese houses. The Chinese are creeping east slowly but steadily, and if this sort of thing continues much longer, we will soon have to take to the hills, leaving the Hongkong Hotel, the Post Office and the Supreme Court as our sole representatives on the lower levels.

An article which we reproduce, on the 6th page of to-night's issue, from the *London Mail*, most forcibly sets forth one of the worst features of the unlimited liability principle. It seems monstrous that the healthy institution known as the Calcutta Bank should actually be dragged to the ground through the almost accidental possession of a share in the now famous City of Glasgow Bank swindle; and yet it is a perfectly legitimate outcome of this principle of unlimited liability—most probably it will be the last.

YESTERDAY at the Supreme Court, Mr. Brereton asked His Lordship to have a Chinese witness (one Li Afat) cautioned to speak the truth and told that he would be punished if he did not do so. The declaration which Chinese witnesses are required to make in English courts of Justice here, said Mr. Brereton, is only the utterance of some sentimental phrases the import of which the majority of them do not understand. His Lordship said he quite agreed with Mr. Brereton, and Mr. Francis also expressed himself of the same opinion. If this is so, the sooner the form of declaration is altered the better.

His Honour Mr. Justice Snowden tried a Summary case to-day in which a Chinese by the name of Chan-U, describing himself as late salesman and manager of the Un Hung Lee shop, sued Ng Man Kwan, of the Tak Mee Hong, Praya West, for \$1,000, being damages for wrongful arrest and imprisonment from 21st to 27th February, 1878. This case arose out of a suit in the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, heard in February 1878, when Mr. Ng Man Kwan sued the partner of the Un Hung Lee firm (of which Chan-U, the present plaintiff was one) for \$3,778 charter-money for the ship *Quickstep*. The three partners of the Un Hung Lee were arrested at the time on a warrant, as it was found they were removing their goods.

Chan U, the plaintiff in the case this morning, endeavoured to prove that he was never a partner in Un Hung Lee, that his arrest was unlawful, and that in consequence of his imprisonment for the few days, he had not been able to obtain employment.

The case was proceeding when the partnership book of the Un Hung Lee was sent for, it being in charge of the Official Assignee, the firm in question having, subsequent to the trial of this case in February 1878, become bankrupt. The book having been produced it was found that Chan U, the present plaintiff, was down as a partner; and His Lordship, in addressing the jury, said it was an insult to the Court to bring such an action;

and that he had committed downright perjury. His Lordship then sentenced the suit to 14 days' imprisonment.

A case came before Mr. Francis to-day at the Police Court, in which a man was charged with being dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. It would appear that the defendant had been twice convicted for keeping a public gambling house, and on the last occasion he was ordered by Mr. May to be brought before the Sitting Magistrate at the expiration of his sentence, and charged as being a man dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony. The defendant was accordingly brought direct from the goal by Sergeant Staunton. The defendant admitted that he had been properly convicted, and said that Mr. May had told him that when he came out of goal he would have to find security for his future good behaviour or be deported. Mr. Francis said this did not appear on the face of the depositions, or if it did he could deal with the case, as it was the man would have to be discharged. He had committed no offence; he had already been punished for gambling and the offence was now as though it had never existed. It was no part of Mr. May's sentence that he should find security for his good behaviour, and he had done nothing which gave him (Mr. Francis) any jurisdiction over him in any way. The Ordinance under which this man was charged was quite inapplicable. Sir John Smale, said His Worship, had already expressed his opinion that this Ordinance was framed whilst we were at war with China, and was intended as a safeguard against dangerous characters at such times. It was an Ordinance the Police should act upon only in extraordinary cases. The defendant was then discharged, promising that he would gamble no more and that he intended to visit his clansmen with a view of obtaining employment.

In commenting last evening on the H. C. Society's performance of H.M.S. "Pinafore" we inadvertently omitted in one or two cases to give praise where praise was clearly due. We refer more particularly to the indefatigable lady member of the Society whose talents of tact and energy prove of such value on these occasions, and to our old and well-tried friend of the drama, Mr. Hooker, who kindly undertook, and at the expense of much time and trouble carried out in the efficient manner which is peculiarly his own, the onerous duties of Stage-manager. We think, too, that due recognition should be given to the members of the efficient chorus, who, without the interest of important parts to keep them regular in attendance at rehearsals, have had to go through as much hard work as any of the principals. We are glad to hear that there is a likelihood of "Trial by Jury" being repeated this season, as its beautiful music and a new cast will amply justify its reproduction. At the same time, the Committee will meet the ardent wishes of a very large number of their supporters and sympathizers if they repeat the nautical piece which has created so great a sensation. Many residents who were present would be present again, while others who failed to obtain tickets have a real grievance to advance.

While on this subject we would like to give a hint to the A.D.C. as to the desirability of getting up some performance, now that it is clearly proved that ladies are willing to accept their share of the trouble involved. We understand that, hitherto, the great obstacle which the Society has had to overcome has been the difficulty of inducing gentlemen to undertake female characters—a difficulty which apparently need not be faced now. From Shanghai we hear that the A.D.C. there, with the assistance of three ladies, have performed Robertson's Comedy "Our," in a manner which is characterized as superior to anything ever accomplished hitherto in the Model Settlement.

The following is the order of Service at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, on Sunday, 16th February 1879:—
Morning Prayer, Ante-Communion Service and Sermon, at 11.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, i.; Second Lesson, Matthew xxi. v. 31; Verse, No. 1 Monk; Psalms, Nos. 89 and 90 Monk; Te Deum, Outcry in D.; Jubilate, No. 63 Monk; Anthem, "O praise God in his holiness," No. 81 Kyrie, Missa de Angelis; Hymn, "O Jesus, lover of my soul," No. 189.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Colonial Chaplain; First Lesson, Genesis, xi.; Second Lesson, Romans 1; Psalms, No. 81 Monk; Magnificat, Parisian Tones (Stainer); Nunc Dimittis, Parisian Tones (Stainer); First Hymn, "Pleasant are thy courts above, No. 240; Second Hymn, "O strength and stay upholding all creation," No. 12.

The following telegrams are sent from the *Singapore Daily Times*:—
London, Feb. 3.—Mr. Gladstone has accepted the Candidature of Midlothian, Glasgow, Feb. 1, (morning).—The trial of the Glasgow Bank Directors has been concluded, no defence being offered, the Counsel for the defence merely calling witnesses as to the characters of the accused officials.
Potter and Stronach have been found guilty of issuing a false Balance. The sentence will be passed to-day (Saturday).
London, Feb. 1, (evening).—The latest advice from the Cape announces that hostilities have been commenced against the Zulu Kaffirs.
Glasgow, Feb. 1, (night).—The following sentences have been passed upon those concerned in Glasgow Bank Frauds:—
Robert S. Stronach, 18 months' imprisonment.
Director.
William Taylor, 8 months' imprisonment.
Her y Ingles, 8 months' imprisonment.
John James Wright, 8 months' imprisonment.
Robert Salmond, 8 months' imprisonment.
John Stewart, 8 months' imprisonment.

The Counsel for the prisoners urged that they were not responsible for false Balances, and that they had no motive to falsify.
London, Feb. 2.—The British advance in Zululand had not been opposed according to advice down to the 12th January.
Paris, Feb. 2.—Monsieur Dufaure persists in his resignation as President of the Council of Ministers and Monsieur Waddington is forming a Ministry.
London, Feb. 3.—The Colonial Office will arrange to convey works of art from Australia (for the proposed Colonial Exhibition).
Berlin, Feb. 3.—An Austro-German treaty has been concluded abrogating the clause in the Treaty of Prague providing for the retrocession of Northern Schleswig.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
The ordinary yearly general meeting of the shareholders in the above Corporation was held this afternoon at the City Hall, Hongkong. There were present Messrs F. D. Sassoon (in the chair), W. H. Forbes, W. Keswick, T. Jackson, E. R. Bellios, H. Hopplius, A. Molver, W. Reiners, A. André, H. Smith, P. Ryrie, A. Hancock, W. Wotton, F. Abella, E. Cope, A. Newton, E. O. Abondroth, H. M. Bovis, D. M. Mehta, P. B. Cama, J. F. Macfarland, E. George, E. Vogel, C. F. Harton, W. Mulholland, H. Just, W. Wheeler, A. A. E. Silva, J. Blegg, W. Legge, C. D. Bottomley, A. Cheyne, E. Beary, D. B. Grant, A. Coxon, J. R. Anton, O. P. Chater, J. Y. V. Shaw, J. A. Mosely, A. McClymont, J. T. Chater, T. G. Glover, Dr Adams, Dr Grant, and others.

The CHIEF MANAGER (Mr. T. Jackson) read the notice convening the meeting.
The CHAIRMAN having read the Report of the Directors, said: Gentlemen; It is very gratifying to the Directors to be able to place before the proprietors such a favorable Report as the one just read, notwithstanding the great depression of trade all over the world and the numerous financial disasters that have taken place in the principal centres of Commerce where the Bank is interested. It is well known that business of all kinds has for a length of time been very unprofitable and failures have been the result, however it is to be hoped that a revival of business is at hand and that the want of confidence which has been the prevailing feature of the various money markets will soon give way to a more healthy tone. We are confident that the Bank will participate fully in any improvement that may take place. The profits are not so large as they have recently been, but they still afford sufficient margin to pay the usual dividend of one pound per Share, place one lak to Reserve, and carry forward to new account over \$29,000. These results must be considered satisfactory and all us with hope for the future, when we may anticipate more settled times will enable us to realize larger profits. You will notice a change in the wording of the Balance Sheet. Instead of Exchange Remittances we now substitute Bills Payable (including drafts on London Bankers and short sight drawings on our London Office against Bills Receivable and Bullion Shipments). These changes have become necessary in consequence of erroneous impressions having been arrived at in monetary circles about the word acceptance. The wording now adopted is more strictly correct, and will prevent misunderstanding. The Bank has just negotiated a Loan to the Chinese Government on favourable terms, and the profit on same will appear in future Balance Sheets. It is also satisfactory to know that future Profit and Loss Statements have still to derive considerable benefit from the China Loan of 1877. On the whole, Gentlemen, we have reason to be satisfied with the progress made, and hope that you will concur in this opinion. I shall be glad to answer any question you may wish to ask. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN: No questions being asked, I beg to propose that the Report and Accounts as presented be adopted and passed.
Mr. SILVER seconded the motion.
Carried unanimously.
The CHAIRMAN: The next business before the meeting is the re-election of two retiring Directors, Messrs Forbes and Keswick.
Mr. REYNERS proposed the re-election of Messrs Forbes and Keswick as Directors.
Mr. C. P. CHATER seconded the motion.
Carried unanimously.
The CHAIRMAN: The next business is the re-election of Messrs Ryrie and Gibb as Auditors.
Mr. FORBES proposed that Messrs P. Ryrie and H. B. Gibb be re-elected Auditors.
Carried unanimously.
The CHAIRMAN: The dividend warrants will be issued on Monday next.
Mr. ANDERSON: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen; I have no doubt all the shareholders present will join me in expressing great satisfaction at the prosperous state of this Bank. Great credit is specially due to the Chairman, and all the officers of the Corporation. Considering the very poor state of commerce generally, the results are highly satisfactory. I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the Chief Manager, and the officers of the Bank.
Carried by acclamation.
Mr. JAYSON thanked the shareholders. The proceedings then terminated.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Report for Presentation to the Shareholders at the First Ordinary Annual Meeting, to be held at the Offices of the General Agents, at 11 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, the 20th February:—
The General Agents have the pleasure to submit to the Shareholders their Report, with a Statement of Accounts, connected with the working of the Refinery from 1st March to 31st December, 1878.

During the above period, the prevailing high prices for Raw Sugar, by reducing the margin for Profit on Refined, have greatly interfered with the favourable return of the Company's operations; and under the circumstances the result of the ten months' working may be considered fairly satisfactory.

The Gross Receipts of the Company amount to \$210,996.93, and deducting \$157,748.46 for Trade expenses, Auditors' fees, and Commissions, a Net Profit of \$53,248.47 will be available. Of this sum, it is proposed to declare a Dividend at the rate of \$3 per Share payable on the 27th February, 1879, which will absorb \$48,000; to appropriate as remuneration to the Consulting Committee \$2,000; and to carry forward the balance of \$3,248.47.

Property.—The property has been registered at the Land Office in the name of the Company.

In the prospectus it was stated that Inland Lots Nos. 470, 471, 515, 524, 563, and 748, adjoining the old Mint premises, were included in the purchase from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for \$300,000, but this was in error, as these Lots had always been kept distinct; and it should have been mentioned that \$8,071.94 additional had to be paid for them. This sum has now been paid.

Messrs. Kyle & Bain, the lessees of Lot No. 563, possessed the right of purchase under their Lease, and have valued themselves of it; the Company receiving \$4,667 for the land.

Extension.—The capacity of the Refinery was found at periods during the year, insufficient to meet requirements, and the General Agents, together with the Consulting Committee, have decided to add to the works, so as to bring the Refining power up to about 2,000 pounds daily.

This extension will be completed in about 7 months, at a cost of about \$145,000, and it is proposed to borrow from time to time, as the expenditure takes place, about \$95,000, being the sum required beyond the funds at present available.

Consulting Committee.—In accordance with Section 20 of the Articles of Association, the Consulting Committee retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The Consulting Committee have appointed Messrs. Thos. Arnold and H. M. Bovis, as the First Auditors of the Company; and these gentlemen are recommended for re-election.

JARDINE MATHESON & Co.,
Gen. Agents.

Police Intelligence.

(Before C. F. Creagh, Esq.)
15th February, 1879.

ALLEGED FRAUD.
The remanded case, in which Cheong Aohun, a junk master, and Lam Aying, a trader, were charged with conspiring to defraud one Lo Tung, a trader, of 255 casks of opium, valued at \$2,040, on the night of the 21st January, came on again for hearing to-day. The complainant expressed himself quite satisfied that the defendants had had no intention to defraud anyone, and the prisoners were then discharged.

BREAKING A GAMBLING "HOLE."
Chan Aying and nine others were charged yesterday with being found in public gambling house, No. 14 and 15 Tick Loong Lane, Wanchoi. Inspector Rivers proved arresting the prisoners in the house, accompanied by a party of police. The 1st defendant was fined \$100 or 4 months' hard labour for keeping a public gambling house; and the 2nd and 9th were convicted of assaulting the police and fined \$10 each or 4 weeks' hard labour; 10th and 8th defendants were discharged, and the others were fined \$2 each or 7 days' imprisonment each.

(Before J. J. Francis, Esq.)
A HEAVY FINE.
Lo Amun and Wong Ahol, licensed boatmen No. 309 and 15H, were fined \$10 each for being moored in shore before gun-fire this morning.

Canton.

February 14, 1879.

In 1875 I called the attention of your readers to the suggestion of an Admiral of France (Faure), of an International Maritime Tribunal, prompted by the fatal collision of the *Ville du Havre* and *Lochearn*. The recent more fatal collision of the *Princess Alice* and *Bywell Castle*, although subject to local municipal law, has renewed interest in the question of preventive precautions in a degree intensified by the greater magnitude of the latter catastrophe. Among the contributions to a more intelligent view of the conditions of measurable safety in navigation by steam power, as conducted at the present day, those of an expert like Captain Colomb, R.N., afford the results of practical experience and special study in attestation of their exceptional value. I cannot doubt your desire, therefore, to afford your maritime and commercial patrons the space necessary for the following letter of that distinguished officer recently published in the *Times*.

THE BYWELL CASTLE AND THE PRINCESS ALICE.
To the Editor of the *Times*.

Sir,—The judgment of the Admiralty Court, published in the *Times* of to-day, has been a welcome surprise to me. Watching, as I have done for years, their decisions, and endeavoring to extract from their lessons of practical usefulness towards reducing the number of collisions; I was led to doubt the possibility of getting a clear utterance of the Court in condemnation of the final act of the *Bywell Castle*. This act was the one thing which was made absolutely certain by the evidence; and it consisted in an attempt to turn to the right

to clear the path of a ship coming from an opposite direction, which had made by the exposure of her green light, a distinct signal that she was turning to the left. We are now told that this act was a wrong one in itself and that, although it may be difficult to say that the contrary act would have altogether avoided the collision, it was so wrong that the Court felt it impossible to condone it. Ever since 1867, when you did me the honor to publish a short and strong letter attacking a contrary decision in the case of H. M. ship *Amazon*, I have been working officially, privately, and publicly to get it distinctly established that such a movement as the *Bywell Castle* made was a wrong one; and the time that has elapsed without bringing me success is some measure of the importance of the present decision. Another measure of its importance is shown by the fact that the Wreck Commissioner's Court did not venture to suggest the condemnation now pronounced.

I observe also that the *Nautical Magazine* for December, which must be credited with some authority, upholds the act of the *Bywell Castle* specially against my criticisms in the *Times*.

But I fear still that there is a danger of this wholesome decision being reversed by the Court of Appeal, for the following reasons:—There does not appear to be a word in the judgment referring to the steering and sailing rules, and the decision has been got at by resting it, first, on the custom of the river, and, secondly, on the common sense of the indications made by the colored lights. Thus, as to the *Princess Alice*, it is said to have been competent to her to follow the custom of the river, or to act otherwise; to show either her red light to vessels coming down the river as she crossed over to the North shore from Tippecock point, or to round that point and show her green light to vessels coming down the river. But she is condemned because, it is said, she starboarded her helm when the *Bywell Castle* was in sight on her port bow—that is to say, because, being from her position clear of risk of collision and of the action of law, she brought herself into collision and under the law by an act contrary to common sense. Again, as to the *Bywell Castle*, she is judged entirely according to the common sense of the lights seen. If the law told her anything, it told her either to go straight on or to turn to the right; but because this turning to the right was, as a matter of common sense, a parallel act to that of the *Princess Alice* which had been already condemned, the Court has been able to condemn it on the same grounds.

In a former letter I ventured to suggest that the true teaching for the avoidance of collision at night comprehended two primary rules:—
First, Never starboard to a Red light;
Second, Never port to a Green light.

The *Princess Alice* has now been condemned for transgressing the first rule, and the *Bywell Castle* for transgressing the second. But the steering and sailing rules, and the official teaching under them, do not support these plain dicta, and the danger is that the Court of Appeal may feel bound to uphold the statute law against the practical conditions of sea traffic.

Yours obediently,
(Signed) P. H. COLOMB.
Harrow, Dec. 12th.

His Excellency the Governor of your prosperous Colony, with his family and suite, have paid Canton a short visit and enjoyed the advantage of pleasant weather for their sight-seeing; but three days barely suffice the enjoyable study of this epitome of China's great volume of life, whose pulsations cannot but be of deep interest and real concern to the enlightened

Chief of the contiguous community that comprises among its cosmopolitan elements a large proportion native to the soil and susceptible of mobility.

Manila.

(Translated from our Manila Exchanges.)

The last voyage of the steamship *Marines* from Singapore to Manila was somewhat long, but it was not only owing to the bad state of the weather, which we first thought it to be. The vessel was navigating in front and at great distance from the Balabac straits, and on the 27th or 28th Jan. she struck a reef which was not marked in the chart, where she remained for twelve hours. This reef, according to calculation, is situated in lat. 7.58 N., long. 120.2 E. of San Fernando. It is of white coral, and of some four miles long and 2 miles wide.

The Customs collection during January last amounted to \$108,146.18, which sum is less by \$3,303.28 than that collected during same time last year.

The articles subject to duty exported during last January amounted \$612,777.

Mr. James G. Storie has been permitted to land timber at the ports of Manila and Manilao in the British barque *Lebanon* to proceed to London.

The committee appointed to inspect the course for the proposed railway between Manila and Daupan, will probably leave here on the 7th Feb.

We learn that another Bank is going to be opened at Manila shortly, which will be called the Hispano-Ultramarine Bank, and we believe it to be a branch of the one in Madrid under the same name.

The works at the San Nicolas lighthouse are rapidly progressing. Notwithstanding the many difficulties presented by works of this nature, it is expected that the construction will be concluded this year, and light will be ready to be exhibited there in the beginning of 1880.

We learn that on the 29th January, between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, thirty marauders, disguised in military uniform and arms, descended on the village of Angono, near Morong, and after laying hands on all valuables they retired by the harbour, taking along with them three poor fishermen, from Laguna. The police at different stations had arranged a combined action to effect the capture of the authors of this daring attack.

The Manila races which was fixed for the 14th, 15th and 16th, March, have been postponed to the 27th, 28th and 29th of the same month.

The British ship *Lord of the Isles*, wrecked on the island of San Andrés, one of the Marañon, in last July, and afterwards successfully floated and taken to Manila for repair, is now in the river ready for sea.

The American ship *St. Charles* arrived here from Yokohama on the 27th Jan.

The British ship *Banion* left on the 27th Jan. for Falmouth.

The British ship *Horse* left here for Falmouth on the 27th Jan.

The British barque *Ferona* left for Falmouth on the 30th Jan.

The American barque *Don Quixote* left on Jan. 31 for New York.

The German barque *Christine* arrived from Newcastle, N.S.W., on the 1st Feb. with coal.

The French barque *Sophie* arrived here from Liverpool and Isabella, with coal on Feb. 3rd.

The Spanish barque *Nuevo Constante* arrived at Manila from Hongkong on the 3rd February.

The British schooner *Mount Lebanon* left this for Nagasaki on the 4th Feb., with the cargo of kerosine transported from the American barque *Moson*, and timber from this country. The *Moson* is in so deplorable a condition that she will probably be brought into the river and sold.

The German barque *Paladin* arrived at Manila from Hamburg on Feb. 4th, with a general cargo.

The Brit. ship *Melbeck* left for London via Cebu on Feb. 9.

The Amer. ship *St. Charles* left on Feb. 8 for Iloilo.

The Brit. barque *Overdale* left on Feb. 10, for London.

Charters effected:—British barque *Berwickshire*, for the Channel, dry sugar at \$1.20 per ton. Amer. ship *Annie Fish*, for New York, 600 tons dry sugar, at \$4 and \$6 per ton, also 700 tons hemp at \$4 for 4 bales. British barque *Overdale*, for London, hemp at \$2 per ton.

Notes, Feb. 1.—The weather continues fine. Grading of sugar cane is proceeding with on a large scale, the harvest of this staple has been a very good one, but that of paddy was moderate. Superior sugar was quoted at the last sale at \$3.65 per cwt. The *Laura R. Burnham* arrived here from Hongkong, and the Spanish barque *Conchita* left this for Hongkong, with 253,112 kilograms sapanwood. Vessel in port are: *Ralph N. Hayward* and *Laura R. Burnham*.

Shipping Intelligence.

The following is corrected from the latest London and Colonial Papers, &c.:—

VESSELS TO ARRIVE.

AT HONGKONG.

When left.	Name.	From.
Aug.	Urania,	Penarth
Sept.	Excelsior,	Hamburg
17, Oct.	Citronum,	Liverpool via O'Connell
18, Oct.	Jacobine,	Liverpool
19, Oct.	Hermann,	Bremen
Nov.	Jan Peter,	Maasland
21, Feb.	Fulda,	Hamburg
29, Dec.	Rosine,	Cardiff
Dec.	Bismarck,	Flushing
21, Kong Sea (s.),	London	
22, Ulysses (s.),	Liverpool	
23, Hesperia (s.),	London	
23, St. Mark (s.),	London	
23, Glamis Castle,	Cardiff	
29, Teviot (s.),	London	
31, Priam (s.),	Liverpool	

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Gleniffer, Glenalloch, Glenfalloch, Valley of Lorne.

Scotland. Sailing Vessel.

Carrieks. At Liverpool.

Diomed (s.) At Glasgow.

Glencoe (s.) via London.

Quotations.

HONGKONG, February 15, 1879.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...\$580

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Portfolio.

IN THE WRONG BOX.

(Hood's Comic Annual.)

When Eagle Davis died,
I was in Boston, Massachusetts; and he
said to me, "Old boy!
This climate—as you see—
Isn't quite the size for me;
Dead or livin', take me back, if you can to
Kilany!"

So I took him by the hand,
But he'd just run out his sand,
And his breath was gone for ever—before a
word would come;
Then I and other three,
Together did agree,
In a party for to travel and to funeralize
him home."

But Goshen Wheeler said,
As he looked upon the dead,
Weepin' mildly, "Just remark my observa-
tion what I say:
That deceased, now glorious,
Was in life a curious case,
And somethin' unexpected will happen
on the way."

"From the time that he was born
Till he doubled round the Horn
Of Death, all his measurements and pleas-
urements were odd.
And odd his line will be
As you're registered to see
Till his walnut case is underneath the
gravel and the sod."

It was bitter winter weather
When we all four got together
At the depot with the coffin in an extra
packin' box,
And a friend, with good intent,
A cask of whiskey sent,
Just to keep our boots from crackin', as
they say, upon the rocks."

Then a ticket agent he
Seen' a mournin', says to me,
"Can I get the cards, or help you in your
trouble, Mister Brown?"
So with solemn words I said,
As I pointed to the dead,
"There you'll find, I guess, our pilgrimage
and shrine is written down."

Then all night beneath the stars,
We sat grimly in the cars,
Sometimes sleepin', sometimes thinkin',
sometimes drinkin', till the dawn,
And each man went in his turn
To the baggage crate to learn
If the box was keepin' time with us; and
how 't was gettin' on."

Then all day beneath the sun,
Still the train went rushin' on,
While we still kept as silent as grave-stones
as we went;
Playin' euchre solemnly,
Which we kinder did agree
With the stakes to build for Davis a decent
monument."

'Bout once in every mile
Some mother took a smile,
But we did no other smilin' as we travelled
day or night,
And once in every hour
Some one went into the bowler,
And reported the receipt of Davis was
all right."

But when four days were past,
Which we still were styin' fast,
Goshen Wheeler, very solemn, with expres-
sion to us cries,
"Where we are it should be freezin'
And our very breaths a-squeezin',
Whereas the air is hot enough to bake
perishmen pie."

"Don't you smell a rich perfume
As of summer flowers in bloom?
Tis magnolias a peddled by yon humble
coloured boy;
Now, I never yet did know
That the sweet mag-nol-i-o
Grew in winter in the latitude of Northern
Kilany."

Then said Ebenezer Dotson,
"I behold a field of cotton,
And I wonder how in thunder such a
veg'table got here.
I don't know how we're fixed,
But the climate's gettin' mixed,
And it's spillin' very rapidly with warmness
as I fear."

Spoke Mister Aaron Bland,
"I perceive on yonder land
That sugar-cane is bloomin', correctly, all
in rows,
And not to make allusions
To Republican delusions,
But the niggers air gettin' all around as
thick as crows."

Still we sat there mighty glum
Till along a fellow come
And I says, say I, "Conductor, now tell
us what it means,
Just inf'rm us where we be?"
"Well, now, gentlemen," said he,
"I see in we air comin' to the spot called
New Orle-due."

So we rushed all in a row,
When we got to the depot,
To the baggage-crate a wonderin' at these
transformations scenes;
And we found out unexpected,
That the box had been directed
Not unto Kilany, but to a man in New
Orle-due."

Without carin' if I'd catch it,
I straightway took a hatchet,
And busted off the cover without openin'
my mouth;
And found a grand planter
Which we'd followed for our basket
All the way from Massachusetts unto the
muddy South!"

Then I said, "I rather guess
I can see into this mess,
And explain the startlin' error which has
given you such shocks.
When that Boston fellow, he
Said the route I'd take of me,
Figured, inadvertently, unto another box."

Now Eagle Davis lies
Beneath the Northern skies,
While the snow is on the pine-tree while
we are with the palm,
But I reckon if his spirit
Should ever come to hear it,
He'll be perfectly satisfied with the story
in this paper."

CHARLES H. LORRAINE.

THE CALEDONIAN BANK.

Edinburgh, Dec. 5.

The stoppage or suspension of the Caledonian Bank of Inverness, caused by its resolution to liquidate, has produced very great uneasiness both in Glasgow and in Edinburgh to-day, although every one has been trying to convince his neighbour, if not himself, that it is a small affair, and that all will come right in the end. That it is a small affair is true, when it is compared with the Glasgow failure. That it will come right in the end is also true, as every one believes; but no one can foretell the amount of damage that will be done or the amount of suffering that will be caused before the end comes. The circumstances which have led to the stoppage are a sufficient cause for anxiety in this respect. It is said that the suspension is only an incident of the commercial crisis brought on by the suspension of the City of Glasgow Bank. That is in one sense true, but it is in no sense all the truth, and it is in no sense the cause of the Glasgow failure. It is the sense in which that of Morton and Co., or of Matthew, Buchanan, and Co., or of Smith, Fleming and Co., was a result of that failure; that is to say, the Inverness Bank is no way mixed up in the irregular transactions which have caused so much scandal and so much ruin. In this respect the Caledonian Bank is blameless—as blameless as the most innocent and unfortunate contributor of the defaulting bank. In truth, it was in a more favourable position than any other shareholder, inasmuch as its holding is small (only four shares), while its resources are large, its paid-up capital, its surplus fund, and its building fund balance, all intact, amounting to £250,000. It is quite safe to say, therefore, that the Glasgow failure need not have caused this stoppage. And it would not have done so if the depositors, on the one hand, and the shareholders, on the other, had "kept their heads" and shown ordinary prudence and care. But this they have not done, and hence the failure. The collapse is, in fact, due mainly to the distrustful, unreasoning, and fiduciary character of the Highlanders. It is much to be feared that they will suffer heavily and long; but, in truth, the native perseverance is to blame for it, and nothing else.

Ever since it became known that the Caledonian Bank held four shares in the City of Glasgow Bank the panic feeling in the north has been steadily growing. There has been a steady run on the head office in Inverness and on the three-and-twenty branches since the middle of October. This was due to nothing but vague and inaccurate knowledge. To Tondal and Tavish, the fact that "one bank was broken" was a sufficient reason why all banks should be distrusted, and especially a bank that held shares in the shipwrecked concern. The banks, therefore, should have none of their money; they would tie it up in a stocking or sew it into the mattress rather; and thus the drain went on from day to day and from week to week. This was bad enough; but still worse was the conduct of the shareholders—even of wealthy and intelligent men who ought to have known better. They began hurriedly and nervously to get rid of their shares, both publicly through the Stock Exchanges and by private arrangement. The natural consequence was that the share fell—at first steadily and at last rapidly and alarmingly. The nominal capital is £200,000 in £10 shares, of which only £210s. has been called, making a working capital of £150,000. The bank has been so prosperous that it has frequently paid a dividend of £12 and £14 per cent. per annum. It is not surprising, then, that the price of the shares went up to a high figure. In the end of September the £2 10s. share sold for £7 8s. 9d. On the 23d of November they had fallen to £3, and by the middle of that month to £1 10s., or £1 below par. As this decline was accompanied, and no doubt in part caused, by the wild rumours that were flying all over the north as to the implication of the Caledonian Bank with the City of Glasgow Bank, the directors of the former deemed it necessary to issue a circular to their shareholders explaining how matters really stood. In this circular, which was issued on November 21, the directors stated that their only connection with the City of Glasgow Bank was their holding of four of its shares, which had been made over to them some years ago by a customer who obtained a credit. They then pointed out that the highest estimate of the probable calls that had been made was £2,000 per £100 share, and that in that case the maximum loss to their bank would be £8,000—a loss which, with their capital and their reserves amounting to a quarter of a million, they could quite well afford to bear. They therefore appealed to their shareholders and their customers to be calm and reasonable and confident. This explanation and appeal had a good effect for a time, but only for a time. The run continued, and the desire to transfer stock was not checked.

At this point the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank thought it necessary to step in. They could not see one of their most promising milk cows starved and dried up without concern. Fearing lest the wealthier shareholders of the Caledonian Bank, on whom they chiefly relied, might be quietly divesting themselves, they took the decisive step of requiring the directors to lay aside £150,000 to meet the probable calls which might be made on them. When the Caledonian directors demurred to this course the liquidators threatened to apply to the Court of Session for an order to close the transfer register of the bank. As this would have led to litigation and publicity that would have been ruinous; the directors agreed to the arrangement that the Caledonian Bank should go into liquidation, the other banks agreeing to take up the notes in circulation, and also to pay the deposits as soon as the compact has been sanctioned by the Court of Session. There is no reason to fear that the bank will not be able to meet all claims without making any call on its shareholders, who are 945 in number, and hold on an average about 60 shares each. The paid-up capital of the bank will be set aside for the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank, while its surplus and other assets will be applied to the purposes of its own liquidation.

What strikes many people as remarkable is that the Glasgow liquidators should have deemed it necessary to arrest so large a sum as £150,000 in security for the probable or possible calls on only four shares. That means, it is said, £37,500 per share. That means, it is said, £37,500 per share. That means, it is said, £37,500 per share. That means, it is said, £37,500 per share.

demand security to that amount they have any expectation or any fear that they may require to call to any such extent. In the interest of their creditors, they are bound to make themselves secure, and to leave a margin broad enough to cover possibilities of which at this stage they can form no conception. The fact and the sum are nevertheless remarkable. The counsel for the liquidators in a recent case (the Lord Advocate) stated very positively that they had not the smallest fear of their being unable to pay every creditor in full. If this demand may be taken as an indication of the kind of estimate on which this conviction rests, the case must be a much more hopeless one for all concerned than the most despondent have supposed. It looks almost as if the liquidators had made up their minds to go on milking the Caledonian Bank after all the other contributories had been drained dry.

Though there is every probability that this Highland bank will survive the present crisis or will be revived in some form, its suspension in the meantime will be a terrible blow to the commerce of the north and north-east of Scotland. During the 40 years of its existence it has rendered invaluable service to the Highlands by employing local wealth in the development of local industries. In this respect its action was directly the reverse of that of the City of Glasgow Bank, and, indeed, of most of the metropolitan banks. What the City of Glasgow Bank did was to suck money from the provinces for the use of the great cities, the populous centres of industry, and, in fact, the wide commercial world. The Caledonian Bank to some extent counteracted this by saving a considerable share of Highland capital for Highland purposes. It was the heart of a widely-spread organization, and its sudden stoppage will paralyze so the whole commercial system of the north. It must, in the nature of the case, be a long time before that system recovers strength and tone. It will be long, too, before that confidence in this bank, or in any bank, can be restored, on which healthy trade so much depends. It is for the interest of the other banks that the evils of the confusion should be minimized; and this they are making a combined effort to do.

THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI.

The New York Herald says:—The House Committee on Expenditures under the State Department continued their investigation of consular affairs in China by commencing the cross-examination of Mr. G. Wiley Wells. Minister Seward and various other persons involved in their inquiry were present, together with their respective counsel, including Judge R. T. Merrick, ex-Senator Matt Carpenter, and Mr. Coleman. Mr. Wells, in response to the questions of Judge Merrick, reiterated the general purport of his previous testimony in regard to finding when he assumed charge of the office of Consul-General at Shanghai that documents had been abstracted and records mutilated during the administration of Messrs Seward and Bradford, and that, for instance, there were no papers on file showing the Williams' bequest to the Sunn Harbour Hospital at New York. Judge Merrick at this point produced these papers, thus showing that they had not been lost or destroyed. Mr. Wells was next cross-examined at great length concerning his testimony that the Consul-General's docket in judicial proceedings had been kept in a defective and irregular manner; that pages had been torn out, &c. Reasserting this testimony, Mr. Wells added that "the docket had the appearance of a butcher's book." Whereupon Mr. Seward excitedly remarked, "That is false," and Mr. Wells, with still greater warmth, rejoined, "If you say so, you are a liar." Sir Seward was on the point of replying, but Judge Merrick and members of the committee interposed to prevent further colloquy. Mr. Wells, however, informed Chairman Springer that unless he could be protected by the Committee from such insulting interruptions he must protect himself. Mr. Springer having assured the witness that the Committee would protect him, and having notified Mr. Seward that he must not speak to the witness while under cross-examination, except through his lawyer, the sensational episode ended, and the cross-examination proceeded without eliciting any new points of interest.

A MODEL POLICY.

Leo XIII. does not imitate the example of his predecessor in quarrelling and pulling with everybody who differs from him. On the contrary, since his accession he has been constantly engaged in building golden bridges for every one of his adversaries, so as to make it appear quite a pleasure for them to retreat. "I have been in several instances written letters to the German Emperor cordially to congratulate him on his escape from divers attempted murders, and gently as marks of courtesy, but in reality with a view to keep himself before the Emperor's mental eye, and so to propitiate him as to secure a somewhat better position for the Romish clergy of Germany. The negotiations that were entered upon to this end last May have been broken off long since, but a full Leo XIII. tries to "keep in" with William I.; and the Emperor's return to the helm of the State afforded the Pope another opportunity of addressing a letter of congratulation to him, which has since been followed by a letter from Cardinal Nina, the Secretary of State, to Prince Bismarck. By dint of hammering on and on, it is thought that the recalcitrant nail may be driven home yet, and the temporal position of the Romish Church in Germany improved without any sacrifice of principle.

The same plan that has hitherto been followed for Germany has likewise been adopted both for Russia and Switzerland. In the Russian provinces of Podolia and Volhynia, which were Russia's first share in the Partition of Poland, the Romanists are considerably worse off than the Christians ever were in Turkey; and Leo XIII. the last few years thousands of "Unites" have been pressed into the ranks of that unassailable argument, powder and shot. Notwithstanding this Leo XIII. tries to keep on good terms with Alexander II., and makes no opportunity of doing some little good turn to his spiritual subjects in the ex-Republic of Poland. In the same way he deals with the Federal Council of Switzerland. In that commonwealth persecution, as it is termed by the Curia, has been rife for several years; and in the Canton of Geneva and in the cantons belonging to the diocese of Basle, the Church of Rome has been in a state of interference since Plo Nonno tried to force M. Merilland as a Bishop upon the people of Geneva against their will. Negotiations are now going on also

for the purpose of bringing about an understanding with Switzerland, and one important concession which is being asked for, and likely to be granted, is the election of the priests by the people, subject only to the approval of the bishop. Such a settlement is likely to satisfy all parties concerned, with the sole exception of the "Old Catholics," who will have to go to the wall. —Overland Mail.

THE WILDE ELECTRIC LIGHT.

(Times.)

In a recent general article upon the subject of the electric light we referred to the circumstance that several practical minds were then busily engaged in working out special systems of electric lighting. One of these gentlemen was Mr. Henry Wilde, of Manchester, who, it will be remembered, a few months since instituted legal proceedings in the new type of Gramme alternating current machine. Mr. Wilde having designed a complete system of electric lighting apparatus and having just developed it into a practical shape, a private view was afforded last Friday evening to a few scientific gentlemen and others interested in the subject. The experimental lighting was exhibited at the telegraphic apparatus works of Messrs. L. Clark, Muirhead, and Co., Regency-street, Westminster.

The Wilde electric light apparatus consists of an electromagnetic induction machine producing alternating currents and a carbon-holder or lamp of very simple construction. The machine is the outcome of several years of patient study and practical research, and has passed through many changes since the first one was described before the Royal Society by Mr. Wilde some 12 years since, when he announced the discovery that electric currents and magnets indefinitely weak could, by induction and transmutation, produce magnets of indefinite strength. The large machine consists of a disc of cast-iron which is mounted on a horizontal driving shaft. Attached to the disc and projecting from either side of it are 16 cores or armatures, while on either side of these again are 16 cylindrical electro-magnets, which are fixed to the side-framing at the same distance from the driving shaft and from each other as the iron cores on the revolving disc. The two circles of magnets, consequently, have their poles opposite to each other with the disc and the circle of iron cores revolving between them. The cylindrical bar magnets are each coiled with 550ft. of insulated copper wire, and the helices are grouped together to form a fourfold circuit of 2,200ft. in length. They are joined up in such a manner that adjacent magnets in each circle, as well as those directly opposite in polarity in relation to each other. This length of insulated wire on each armature is 116ft., and these helices are divided into eight groups of four each and coupled up for an intensity of 4ft. + 44ft. One of the groups is used for producing the minor current for exciting the circle of electro-magnets, while the remaining groups are joined together for a quantity of seven and an intensity of four for the production of the major current from the machine. The helices for exciting the electro-magnets are connected with a commutator, while those producing the major current are placed in connexion either with a pair of rings outside the machine or with another commutator according as the alternating or direct current from the machine is required. This machine, which is of 18-horse power, was exhibited, but not used upon the occasion of our visit, a smaller one having only ten cores fixed on either side of the revolving disc, and ten cylindrical electro-magnets placed on either side of them being employed. In all other respects the smaller machine is similar to the larger one. The current is led away to the lamps by conductors in the usual cylindrical casing, which is carried in an iron framing, the whole apparatus measuring 3ft. high by 8ft. 6in. long and 4ft. wide and being driven off a pulley by belt.

The light is produced by means of a pair of carbon rods each about 7in. long and three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. These rods are united laterally by a Jahlokhoff candle. But they are not, being fixed in a pair of holders, parallel to each other, in a vertical position, and about one-eighth of an inch apart. On producing the electric light from the ends of these carbons, if the strength of the current, the thickness of the carbons, and the distance between them be rightly proportioned, the carbons will burn steadily down until they are wholly consumed. In order to light the carbons automatically and to prevent any interruption in the continuity of the current extinguishing all the lights in the same circuit, one of the carbon holders is hinged to a small cast-iron base plate, which is so constructed as to become an electro-magnet when coiled with a few turns of insulated wire. When no current is being transmitted through the carbons their upper parts are always in contact, being maintained so by a spring under the hinged carbon holder. When, however, an alternating current is transmitted through the carbons, the electro-magnet attracts the armature and separates the upper ends of the carbons, which brings them into their normal position, and the light is immediately produced. Should the circuit be interrupted the armature is released, the upper ends of the carbons come into contact, and the light is produced as before. When several pairs of carbons are placed in the same circuit they are by this arrangement lit simultaneously.

All these points were very clearly and successfully demonstrated last Friday evening. The machine used was, as we have stated, a small one, and was considered equal to the production of at least eight lights, having an illuminating power of from 800 to 1,000 candles each. The machine was driven through a belt and shafting by power taken from an engine used for driving the machinery on the works; hence the precise amount of power required to drive the electromagnetism apparatus could not be ascertained; and, moreover, this engine not being specially governed so as to insure that great essential of success, steady, uniform speed of working, the light produced was at times somewhat variable. It was stated, however, that the power required is about 1-horse power per light. The machine was worked at 800 revolutions per minute, and the eight lights would be produced from two circuits of four lights each. On Friday, however, only three lights were experimented with, one being placed in the factory and the other two in the yard. The single light was protected by an apron glass globe

but a pair of naked carbons was also used alternately with the protected pair to show the intensity of the light, and to illustrate the facility with which the current could be switched from one pair to the other and back again. The two lights in the yard were of the kind proposed for street illumination. They were hexagonal lanterns filled in with ground glass and surmounted by a reflector 2ft. 6in. diameter. They were mounted on standards about 16ft. high and 80ft. apart. The standards happened to be there, and so were utilized for mounting the lamps, otherwise the distance between the two lights would have been considerably greater, as it well could have been. An excellent light was produced, but it was clear that the standards were far too near each other. The single light in the factory was also of a very high standard, and burnt very steadily, excepting only when the slight aberrations of the engine caused a variation in the uniformity of the current. On the whole, considering that this was the first practical trial of the Wilde light and that some of the details were somewhat crude and incomplete, the results were very satisfactory. We should add that this system of electric lighting is being introduced by the Electric Lighting Company, of 48, Lothbury.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Perth, W. A., 30th Dec. 1878.—The success of Novelly, on the Singapore course, the news of which has just arrived by telegram, has afforded great satisfaction to the breeders of racing stock. Novelly, though a fairly good, honest, little horse, was quite a second class racer on the West Australian turf and only won at the last Perth meeting because the year was unusually bad one—worse indeed both as to the character of the horses engaged and the time in which the principal events were run than any on record. The year previous, when there were some first class horses in the field, he was nowhere—did not win a race. His success at Singapore therefore shows that it is easy for this colony to send horses there which can beat anything they are likely to encounter from other quarters. Were Novelly running in Perth course this year, he would not get a place. Even at the Guildford meeting—a small country affair—held last week, the horses in some races made even time, and the winners could have done much more, had it been required of them. Rosebud, Novelly's old antagonist, has been so beaten at the North that his trainer has advised her not being sent down to Perth, and Deefoot, who two years ago beat Novelly, has been easily defeated over a two mile course by a horse which was giving him a stone. As amongst the horses engaged in the events just coming on, several are of a stamp suitable for India—low, compact horses with stride and staying power—it is not unlikely that some of them may come your way.

This year Sir Harry Ord stays in town for the races, having actually put off his annual retirement to his shooting box at Rottnest on purpose to attend them. A year ago he was new to the place and did not understand the temper of the people, but this year he sees it is necessary to be more considerate. He is not popular, though he no doubt means well, and people give him credit for doing so. He meddles too much with matters out of his province, and is too much under the idea that he is the only person in the colony who knows anything, and is much too positive. In the confident expectation that a loan bill for heterogeneous purposes, which he got the Council to pass and which he imagined the Secretary of State for the Colonies would on his representation unhesitatingly sanction, he has borrowed money from the banks, ordered iron and machinery, and incurred liabilities of one sort and another which, all taken together, are for so small a community very serious ones. A hundred thousand pounds will not meet them. One way in which he has just now been throwing away a considerable sum of money is in undertaking to carry mails and passengers between Perth and Albany by vans hauled by the Government and driven by the police instead of getting this service done by contract. He spent some two thousand pounds before making a start, and van, horses and drivers have been in difficulties from the first. No sooner did the van leave the police yard on its maiden trip than it was upset into the river, and from that time to this its history has been one of disaster. At the same time that Sir Harry is flinging away the money of the tax-payers in schemes like these he has stopped some allowances which have for years past been made to aged and helpless people—allowances actually voted by the Legislative Council—and this, as may be supposed, has led to very unpleasant remarks. His Excellency being so exceedingly liberal with the public money in other respects—especially where his private convenience is concerned. A bazaar, under the patronage of Lady Ord, in aid of the Protestant Orphanage, which was held the other day in the Government domains, was a great success, the takings being over four hundred and fifty pounds—really a wonderful sum for a small place like Perth.

Everything in the way of business is exceedingly dull and the profusion of the Governor's promises, the value of which is now beginning to be understood, falls to brighten the prospect or raise any hopes. Still, every one, down to the poorest, gets enough, and nearly all are well fed, well clothed, and well housed—that is for the climate—and when this is the case, and all Nature is bright and beautiful without, no one can be said to be very miserable, nor the condition of things to be so very pitiable. —Strait Times.

HOW TO MANAGE HOME PLAYS.

The first thing is to set at your room, and arrange your stage. If you have a large double drawing-room with folding doors, you have your proscenium ready made; but if you have only a large ordinary room at your disposal, then the proscenium has to be constructed. But, whatever the room, it is necessary to have a communication with the house from behind the curtain. Of course, the chief thing to guard against is damaging the walls or ceiling, and therefore it is as well to personally superintend the carpenter's work. I fancy I hear the prudent housewife exclaim at once, "Oh, if you are obliged to call in a carpenter, what an expense it will be." And, in reply, I have to reassure her that the cost of the plan I suggest is a matter of shillings. Having measured the height and width of your room, get two pieces of four-inch quartering; it does not matter how rough the wood is—and have them cut to within

two or three inches of the ceiling—these form the uprights. Then take a similar piece of wood for a cross-piece, and having cut it exactly to fit the two uprights, wedge it up between the side-posts so as to fix them tightly against the wall, and then screw all firmly together. The uprights must be further secured to the floor by a couple of L brackets. Repeat the process half-way up, and again at the extreme end of your stage; or if your stage is more than twelve feet deep, at intervals of six feet. Then connect the three frames you have made with a piece of wood running along the top of each side. You have the skeleton of your stage complete, now you must clothe it. First comes your floor, and if your room is lofty enough it will greatly add to the effect if you raise the stage; and it is really very little extra expense, because you can always agree with your carpenter to hire the wood, then you have little else except the labour to pay for. —Casell's Family Magazine.

THE CEREAL CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

Bishop: "Very sorry, my lady, that the Dean of Archer cannot take your orders; he is at this moment engaged with the 'prebendaries' committee on dried fruits and cracker bon-bons." —Funny Folks.

An Italian Princess who is about to be married has had her *trousseau* made in Paris. In order to let her know how to wear her dresses and what to wear under them, the dress-maker has sent with each toilet a little doll attired from head to foot exactly as the lady herself should be dressed, shoes, stockings, shirt, head-dresses, gloves and every detail being reproduced in the costume of the doll.

SCARCELY CREDITABLE.—At the last monthly meeting of the Gateshead Town Council, Mr. Alderman Newall stated that he had heard of a case where a boy had died of scarlatina, and between fifty and sixty children were made to kiss the body prior to interment. No wonder that sixty deaths from scarlatina in six weeks were reported from the same meeting, if, as is stated as a fact, such barbarous and cruel customs are quite common in that locality! Cannot the local clerical, ymen and medical officers of health do something in the way of giving simple lectures to these poor people, and demonstrate to them the amount of disease and death they are disseminating by force of sheer ignorance? —Sanitary Record.

COMMERCIAL.

MESSRS HEINEMANN & Co's Freight Circular for the Mail of Saturday, 15th February, says:—

The freight market has maintained the healthier tone noticed in last Report, a fair amount of business has been transacted, and though homeward freights are still ruling low, more demand has existed than for some time past, while coastwise inquiry for suitable vessels continues and rates are firm.

Homewards, several settlements have been effected from this port to London and Hamburg, but there has been no inquiry yet from the Philippines either for the States or the United Kingdom.

Coastwise, a fair demand has sprung up for the Northern Ports, and rates lately paid show a decided improvement. For Saigon, several steamers have been chartered at former rates, while sailing tonnage has remained neglected.

The British barque *W. B. Gladstone*, 534 tons, and the British barque *Carnarvonshire*, 383 tons, proceed to Saigon under orders from home.

The disengaged tonnage in port amounts to 89 vessels, registering 26,363 tons, steamers not included.

The following are the settlements:—
British ship *Strathgairn*, 1159, to London, private.

Norwegian barque *Sumaride*, 948, to London, private.

German barque *Hansa*, 499, to Hamburg, private.

German 3-m. schooner *Holstein*, 281, to Hamburg, private.

German barque *Friedrich*, 692, Saigon to Channel, for orders to one Port in the United Kingdom or Continent, between Havre and Copenhagen, private.

French barque *Fanny*, 814, Saigon to one port in France, private.

French barque *Charles Maurean*, 869, Saigon to Mauritius, private.

American ship, *Black Hawk*, 1126, to San Francisco, \$5,000 gold in full.

American 3-m. schooner *Mignon*, 484, to Honolulu, \$3,000 gold in full.

Norwegian barque *Stant*, 561, to Keelung and back, \$2 per ton of 20 cwt., 22 day days.

French barque *Reverence*, 274, to Keelung and back, \$1.80 per ton of 20 cwt., 12 day days.

French barque *Therese and Nelly*, 353, Takao to Yokohama and back, to Hongkong via Newchwang, 44 cents per picul; 40 day days.

American 3-m. schooner *Wm. Phillips*, 592, to Tournon, \$1,000 in full.

British barque *Hyacinth*, 548, to Tournon, \$1,500 in full, 20 day days.

American barque *E. Fitzpatrick*, 580, to Bangkok, \$400 in full.

American barque *John R. Stanhope*, 406, to Bangkok and back, (outside the Bay) 27 cents per picul, (outside the Bay) 22 cents per picul, 55 day days.

British barque *Prince Arthur*, 298, Whampoa to Uthofo and back to Hongkong via Newchwang, 31 cents per picul, 30 day days, if back to Whampoa, 38 cents per picul.

British barque *Boho*, 869 Whampoa to Chefoo and back, to Hongkong via Newchwang, 32 cents per picul, 30 day days.

German barque *Elisabeth*, 447, to Newchwang and back, 31 cents per picul, 23 day days.

British barque *Northern Star*, 847, to Newchwang and back, 30 cents per picul, 28 day days.

French barque *Eve*, 833, Whampoa to Tientsin and back, via Newchwang, 45 cents per picul, 38 day days.

German steamer *Olympia*, 783, to Saigon and back, 20 cents per picul, 14 day days.

British steamer *Penelope*, 658, to Saigon and back (three trips) 21 cents per picul, 14 day days.

British steamer *Fernambuco*, 648, Saigon to Hongkong, 17 cents per picul, 9 day days.

British steamer *Fintshire*, 1286, Saigon to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul, 12 day days.

British steamer *Killarney*, 1080, Saigon to Hongkong, 18 cents per picul, 12 day days.

Norwegian steamer *Hakon Adalsten*, 904, to Saigon, \$900 in full.

American barque *Hail Columbia*, 858, monthly charter, \$900 per month.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1879.
At 1095 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.

肉食

肉長
不致此猪

花旗烟猪

白黑明琵琶石

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魚鑽沙魚
立沙槌魚
魚蝦

魚口魚
左腭
菓子

Hub

per hundred 400 300

STATIONARY STEAMERS:

anyang British
China

Bombay Duck,	per hundred		
Brown	catty	80	70

* Since last part of article at Hongkong.

G. ORLEY, Inspector of Markets.

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